WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Sunday, January 25, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L13	L12 and L7	2
☐	L12	L11 and lysr3	2
☐	L11	L10 and (l amino acid)	36
☐	L10	L9 and (corynebacteria or corynebacteria glutamicum)	50
☐	L9	LysR	109
☐	L8	LysR3	3
☐	L7	L6 or L5 or L4 or L3 or L2 or L1	36064
☐	L6	(((536/23.1)!.CCLS.))	9936
☐	L5	(((530/350)!.CCLS.))	13143
☐	L4	(((435/320.1)!.CCLS.))	22185
☐	L3	(((435/252.32)!.CCLS.))	133
☐	L2	(((435/252.3)!.CCLS.))	7801
☐	L1	((435/106)!.CCLS.)	442

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

```
> d full his

    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:14:04 ON 25 JAN 2004)

    FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:04 ON 25 JAN 2004
1            445 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LYSR
2              0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 (L) (CORYNEBACTERIA OR CORYNEBACTERIA
                 GLUTAMICUM OR (BACTERIA (L) CORYNEFORM))
3          25945 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LYS
4             12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 (L) (CORYNEBACTERIA OR CORYNEBACTERIA
                 GLUTAMICUM OR (BACTERIA (L) CORYNEFORM))
5              9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND PD<20000810
```

> d ibib ab 1-9

5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 2000:244874 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 132:292773
ITLE: Novel feed process for fermentative production of L-lysine with corynebacteria
UTHOR(S): Anon.
ORPORATE SOURCE: UK
OURCE: Research Disclosure (**2000**), 431(March), P427-P429 (No. 43110)
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
UBLISHER: Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd.
OCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Patent
ANGUAGE: German
ATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RD 431010		20000310		
RIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RD 2000-431010	20000310

B The fermentative prodn. of L-**Lys** by **corynebacteria** was improved by combining a repeated batch technique with the limitation of the C source (fed batch). Using Corynebacterium glutamicum DM58-1, concns. of 53-56 g **Lys**-HCl/L, yields of 0.21-0.23 g **Lys**-HCl/g sucrose, and a productivity of 1.7-2.0 g **Lys**-HCl/L/h were found in each cycle of 3 repeated cycles. Using another strain of **corynebacteria** and 5 cycles, concns. of 98-122 g **Lys**-HCl/L, yields of 0.38-0.47 g **Lys**-HCl/g glucose, and a productivity of 2.2-2.9 g **Lys**-HCl/L/h were measured. The mean time of 1 cycle was decreased from 51.7 to 43.8 h. With a high-output strain and 4 cycles, concns. of 130-150 g **Lys**-HCl/L, yields of 0.51-0.55 g **Lys**-HCl/g glucose, and a productivity of 3.1-3.4 g **Lys**-HCl/L/h were reached. The cycle time was decreased from 54 to 42 h.

5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1998:585447 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 129:226624
ITLE: Cloning of gene dtsR2 associated with surfactant resistance from Corynebacterium glutamicum (Brevibacterium lactofermentum) and use for amino acid production
NVENTOR(S): Kimura, Eiichiro; Yakoshi, Tomotsu; Oosumi, Takeshi; Nakamatsu, Wataru
ATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Japan
OURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
OCUMENT TYPE: Patent
ANGUAGE: Japanese
AMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
ATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10234371	A2	19980908	JP 1997-41146	19970225 <--
RIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-41146	19970225

B Gene dtsR2 is isolated from Corynebacterium glutamicum strain ATCC13869. It enables the mutant C. glutamicum strain AJ11060 to grow in a medium contg. higher concn. of surfactants, which are used to suppress biotin during the prodn. of amino acids such as **Lys** and Glu. The gene can be used for the prepn. of high amino acid producer **coryneform bacteria** strains.

5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1998:31386 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 128:71608
ITLE: Methods for producing target substances by fermentation using a microorganism containing a

temperature-regulatable extra-chromosomal gene
NVENTOR(S): Kuwabara, Yoko; Kimura, Eiichiro; Kawahara, Yoshio; Nakamatsu, Tsuyoshi
ATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Japan; Kuwabara, Yoko; Kimura, Eiichiro; Kawahara, Yoshio; Nakamatsu, Tsuyoshi
OURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
OCUMENT TYPE: Patent
ANGUAGE: Japanese
AMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
ATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9748790	A1	19971224	WO 1997-JP1886	19970604	<--
W: HU, PL, SK, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
JP 10000087	A2	19980106	JP 1996-155575	19960617	<--
EP 974647	A1	20000126	EP 1997-924309	19970604	<--
R: CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL					

RIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-155575 19960617
WO 1997-JP1886 19970604

B Disclosed is method for efficiently producing a target substance such as an amino acid by fermn. using **coryneform bacteria** contg. a temp.-regulatable extra-chromosomal gene. Activation of the gene stimulates the microbial growth, whereas impairs the prodn. of the target substance due to competitive biosynthetic pathway. In order to improve the prodn. of L-Glu or L-**Lys**, gene dtsR (detergent resistance conferring gene), .alpha.-KGDH (.alpha.-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase), or HD (homoserine dehydrogenase) is exclusively inserted into a plasmid contg. a temp.-sensitive origin of replication and transformed into a host **coryneform bacteria** that exhibit, preferably, the recA- phenotype. The **bacteria** (e.g. Brevibacterium lactofermentum) are cultured at a permissive temp. for normal growth without the needs of adding amino acids, penicillin, surfactants, etc.; and at non-permissive temp. to eliminate the plasmids and thus, the yield of L-Glu or L-**Lys**. The method presents no risks of interfering chromosomal structure while reduces the cost for producing target substances.

5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1995:645144 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 123:192374
ITLE: Cloning of gene for phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase variants of Escherichia that are free of feedback inhibition by aspartic acid
NVENTOR(S): Sugimoto, Masakazu; Suzuki, Tomoko; Matsui, Hiroshi; Izui, Katsura
ATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Japan
OURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
OCUMENT TYPE: Patent
ANGUAGE: Japanese
AMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
ATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9506114	A1	19950302	WO 1994-JP1365	19940817	<--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, KR, PL, RU, SK, US, VN					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
CA 2169170	AA	19950302	CA 1994-2169170	19940817	<--
AU 9480991	A1	19950321	AU 1994-80991	19940817	<--
AU 682547	B2	19971009			
EP 723011	A1	19960724	EP 1994-924384	19940817	<--
EP 723011	B1	20020703			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
HU 73690	A2	19960930	HU 1996-240	19940817	<--
HU 219600	B	20010528			
CN 1133615	A	19961016	CN 1994-193905	19940817	<--

BR 9407625	A	19970121	BR 1994-7625	19940817	<--
RU 2133772	C1	19990727	RU 1996-107112	19940817	<--
PL 181380	B1	20010731	PL 1994-313119	19940817	
CZ 289051	B6	20011017	CZ 1996-524	19940817	
AT 220099	E	20020715	AT 1994-924384	19940817	
SK 283369	B6	20030603	SK 1996-204	19940817	
JP 07111890	A2	19950502	JP 1994-196777	19940822	<--
JP 3013711	B2	20000228			
JP 08070860	A2	19960319	JP 1994-196778	19940822	<--
US 5876983	A	19990302	US 1996-596366	19960429	<--
US 5919694	A	19990706	US 1997-967104	19971110	<--

RIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1993-209775	A	19930824	
JP 1993-209776	A	19930824	
JP 1994-153876	A	19940705	
WO 1994-JP1365	W	19940817	

B The genes encoding phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase variants that are not substantially inhibited by aspartic acid are isolated and used for the prodn. of the enzyme variant in Escherichia coli or a **coryneform** bacterium. One of the variants has 625-Glu replaced with **Lys**. Transgenic Escherichia coli or **coryneform bacteria** expressing the variants can be used for the prodn. of amino acids such as **Lys**, Thr, Met, etc. The gene for aspartokinase .alpha. and .beta. units of Corynebacterium glutamicum is also isolated.

5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1993:493710 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 119:93710
ITLE: Manufacture of L-lysine with glutamic acid-producing coryneform bacteria
NVENTOR(S): Nakano, Tetsuo; Azuma, Tomoki; Kurato, Yoshuki
ATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Kk, Japan
OURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
OCUMENT TYPE: Patent
ANGUAGE: Japanese
AMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
ATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
JP 05111386	A2	19930507	JP 1991-272461	19911021	<--
JP 3006939	B2	20000207			
US 5302521	A	19940412	US 1992-962273	19921016	<--
HU 65358	A2	19940502	HU 1992-3299	19921020	<--
HU 215248	B	19981130			

RIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1991-272461	A	19911021	

B L-**Lys** is manufd. by culturing iodothyronine-resistant and L-**Lys**-producing glutamic acid-producing **coryneform bacteria**. Corynebacterium glutamicum H-8241 (FERM BP-3594), an iodothyronine-resistant strain obtained by mutation of C. glutamicum H-4934 (FERM BP-1655), was shake-cultured in a medium contg. sucrose, peptone, yeast ext., biotin, thiamine-HCl, urea, and salts at 32.degree. and pH 7.2 for 24 h and shake-cultured in a medium contg. sucrose, yeast ext., biotin, urea, and salts at 32.degree. and pH 7.2 for 72 h to manuf. 48 mg L-**Lys**-HCl/mL, vs. 44 mg/mL, for its parent strain C. glutamicum H-4934.

5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1992:587920 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 117:187920
ITLE: Chemotaxonomic differentiation of coryneform bacteria isolated from biofilters
UTHOR(S): Bendinger, Bernd; Kroppenstedt, Reiner M.; Klatte, Stefan; Altendorf, Karlheinz
ORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Mikrobiol., Univ. Osnabrueck, Osnabrueck, D-4500, Germany
OURCE: International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology (**1992**), 42(3), 474-86
CODEN: IJSBA8; ISSN: 0020-7713

OCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ANGUAGE: English
B **Coryneform bacteria** that were isolated from biofilters which are used for waste gas treatment of animal-rendering plant emissions were differentiated and partially identified by using chemotaxonomic methods. On the basis of the results of a numerical anal. of whole-cell fatty acid profiles, 79 isolates were divided into 2 major groups; the members of the 1st group contained satd. and monounsatd. fatty acids, whereas the members of the 2nd group were characterized by iso- and anteiso-branched fatty acids. Division into subclusters was based mainly on quant. differences in fatty acid compn. and was confirmed by the results obtained for addnl. chem. markers (e.g., respiratory quinones, mycolic acids, polar lipids, cell wall amino acids, and whole-cell sugar patterns). By combining the results obtained for chemotaxonomic analyses that were performed for strains contg. satd. and monounsatd. fatty acids, the genus Corynebacterium (2 Corynebacterium spp. were differentiated on the basis of the occurrence of tuberculostearic acid), the genus Gordona, and the genus Mycobacterium were identified. Among the strains that produced iso-anteiso fatty acid patterns, 1 subgroup was affiliated with the nicotianae group of the genus Arthrobacter; however, some strains contained a new combination of chem. markers. Peptidoglycan type A4.alpha., L-**Lys**-Gly-L-Glu was combined with menaquinones MK-7 and MK-8, whereas peptidoglycan type A4.alpha., L-**Lys**-L-Glu occurred together with MK-8 and MK-9. The 2nd subgroup was characterized by a new type B peptidoglycan and MK-11, as well as small amts. of MK-12. Differentiation that was based 1st on chemotaxonomy and 2nd on physiol. gave reliable results. Thus, **coryneform** strains with new characteristics were isolated from biofilters.

5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1992:400119 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 117:119
ITLE: Inducer of cytokines in vivo: overview of field and romurtide experience
UTHOR(S): Azuma, Ichiro
ORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Immunol. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, 060, Japan
OURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology (**1992**), 14(3), 487-96
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
OCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
ANGUAGE: English
B A review with 48 refs. Cell-wall skeletons of bacteria such as mycobacteria, nocardia, **corynebacteria**, propionibacteria and listeria, have potent adjuvant activity on immune responses. It was reported that N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine (MDP) was the min. structural requirement of adjuvant activity of the bacterial cell-wall skeleton and a variety of MDP derivs. and related compds. were synthesized. Among the synthetic MDP derivs., MDP-**Lys** (L18)(romurtide) was selected as the immunostimulant, by using exptl. models for non-specific host resistance against Escherichia coli in mice. Romurtide was shown to have host-stimulating activity against bacterial, fungal and viral infections, cytokine-producing activity and the capacity to increase the no. of leukocytes and platelets in exptl. models. It was also shown that the clin. effectiveness of romurtide depends on the restoration of the no. of leukocytes and platelets of cancer patients treated with chemotherapy or radiation therapy. The mechanism of action of romurtide is discussed.

5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CCESSION NUMBER: 1973:68487 HCAPLUS
OCUMENT NUMBER: 78:68487
ITLE: Amino acid sequence of the threonine-containing mureins of coryneform bacteria
UTHOR(S): Fiedler, Franz; Schleifer, Karlheinz; Kandler, Otto
ORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Univ. Munich, Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.
OURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (**1973**), 113(1), 8-17
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
OCUMENT TYPE: Journal

GUAGE: English

In a study of the mureins of **coryneform bacteria** (Arthrobacter, Brevibacterium, Cellulomonas, Corynebacterium, Erysipelothrix) 21 threonine-containing strains were found. In several of the strains the amino acid and amino sugar composition of the murein was muramic acid (Mur), glucosamine (GlcNH2), D-Glu, L-**Lys**, L-Thr, and Ala in a molar ratio of 1:1:1:1:1:4 or 5, and in several other strains it was Mur, GlcNH2, D-Glu, L-Thr, L-**Lys**, Ala, and L-Ser in a molar ratio of 1:1:1:1:1:3:1. The amino acid sequence of the mureins was detd. by analyzing the oligopeptides derived from partial acid hydrolyzates. There were 5 different murein types. The peptide subunits attached to the muramic acid are the same, namely L-Ala-D-GluNH2-L-**Lys**-D-Ala. In one strain, the .alpha.-carboxyl group of D-Glu is substituted by D-alanine amide. The interpeptide bridges of the different types consist of the peptides L-Ala-L-Thr-L-Ala, L-Ala-L-Thr, L-Ala-L-Ala-L-Thr, L-Ala-L-Ala-L-Ala-L-Thr, or L-Ala-L-Thr-L-Ser which are bound through their C-termini (L-Ala, L-Thr, L-Ser) to the .epsilon.-amino group of L-**Lys** of one peptide subunit and by their N-termini (L-Ala) to the C-terminal D-Ala of an adjacent peptide subunit. Detn. of the N- and C-terminal groups in the mureins showed that .apprx. 15 to 30% of the interpeptide bridges are not cross-linked.

ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

CSSION NUMBER: 1970:463355 HCAPLUS

UMENT NUMBER: 73:63355

LE: Murein types of the genus Microbacterium

HOR(S): Schleifer, Karl H.

PORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Univ. Muenchen, Munich, Fed. Rep. Ger.

RCE: Archiv fuer Mikrobiologie (**1970**), 71(3), 271-82
CODEN: ARMKA7; ISSN: 0003-9276

UMENT TYPE: Journal

GUAGE: German

The quant. amino acid compn. of the murein of M. flavum, M. thermosphactum, M. lacticum, and M. liquefaciens was detd. The murein of M. flavum and M. thermosphactum contains diaminopimelic acid (I) alanine, and glutamic acid at molar ratio of .apprx.1:1:1,5-1.7. In addn. 1.8 moles ammonia was found per mole glutamic acid, indicating, that both I and glutamic acid are present as amides. Murein of M. lacticum showed the following molar ratios: threo-3-hydroxyglutamic acid (Hyg) + Glu:Gly:L-**Lys**:D-Ala = 1:2:2:1. M. liquefaciens showed Hyg + Glu:Gly:Hsr:D-Orn:D-Ala = 1:2:1:1:1, where Hsr is homoserine. The amino acid sequence of the murein of M. liquefaciens was detd. by analyzing the various peptides from partial acid hydrolyzates of the cell walls. The murein of M. liquefaciens resembles the murein of M. lacticum. The tetrapeptide bound to the muramic acid has the sequence: Gly-Hyg(Glu)-Hsr-D-Ala. The cross-linkage is performed in the same way as in M. lacticum. The interpeptide bridge N.delta.-Gly-D-Orn is bound by its glycine end to the .alpha.-carboxyl groups of Hyg(Glu) and by the .alpha.-amino group of D-Orn to D-Ala of an adjacent peptide subunit. The primary structure of the murein of M. flavum and M. thermosphactum is similar to that of the murein of Corynebacterium diphtheriae as has been shown by the quant. amino acid compn. and the fingerprints of the partial hydrolyzates of the cell walls. M. flavum and M. thermosphactum can be distinguished from M. lacticum and M. liquefaciens not only by murein type but also in morph. and certain physiol. characteristics. They are closely related to the human and animal pathogenic **corynebacteria** and should be removed from the genus Microbacterium. M. lacticum and M. liquefaciens, on the other hand, differ significantly from human and animal pathogenic **corynebacteria** and show greatest similarity to certain plant pathogenic **corynebacteria**.